

1362.4 - Regional Statistics, South Australia, 2003

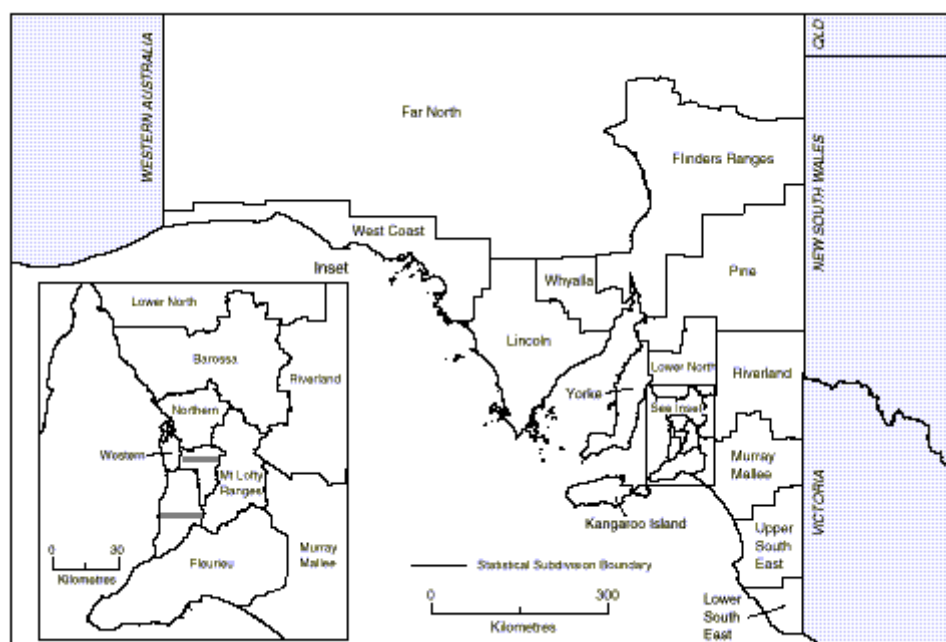
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Summary

Main Features

Regional statistics, South Australia 2003 (Cat. No. 1362.4) presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) and Statistical Divisions (SD) in South Australia. This includes regions such as the Riverland, Yorke Peninsula, Flinders Ranges, Western Adelaide and Fleurieu.

MAP SHOWING SSDs IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



It contains the latest available data (at the time of preparation), as well as historical data, for a selected range of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and some non-ABS data items.

Topics covered include population, births and deaths, labour force, income, income support customers, building approvals, property sales, agriculture, local government finance and motor vehicle registrations.

The publication contains:

- reference maps and written commentary about the regions,
- the latest available data at the time of preparation - both ABS and non-ABS,
- historical data - 6 years of data showing trends over time,

- graphs - complementing the tables presented and
- commentary describing key observations evident in the data.

This is the sixth issue of this publication and continues the ABS' strategy to improve the availability and range of statistical data at the regional level. It has been compiled to assist a variety of people, including regional policy makers, analysts, service providers, business people, community leaders and those with a general interest in understanding the composition and structure of a region, how a region contributes to the state's economy and to monitor and explain the cause of economic growth or decline.

MAIN FEATURES

OVERVIEW

The areas outside the Adelaide SD, are the main focus of the overview outlined below. Data for the Adelaide SD and South Australia are used for comparison purposes to help illustrate the current status of areas outside the Adelaide SD.

POPULATION

At 30 June 2002 the population of South Australia was estimated to be 1,520,242 persons. The Adelaide SD contains the majority of South Australia's population with 1,114,285 persons. The remainder of SA contains 405,957 persons, 26.7% of the state's total population.

Outside the Adelaide SD 28.7% of the population (116,312 persons) resided within the Outer Adelaide SD, which had a population growth of 2.0% (2,320 persons) in the 12 months ending 30 June 2002. The Northern SD, with 19.6% (79,474) of the population outside the Adelaide SD, also has a significant population base. Eyre SD and Yorke and Lower North SD have smaller populations with 8.4% (34,215) and 11.0% (44,542) respectively.

Mount Barker (DC) (with an estimated 24,368 persons), Mount Gambier (C) (23,506) and Whyalla (C) (21,903) are the largest LGAs outside the Adelaide SD. Orroroo/Carrieton (DC) in the Northern SD, with 1,009 persons, is the LGA with the smallest population. Elliston (DC) (1,152 persons), Kimba (DC) (1,205) in Eyre SD and Karoonda East Murray (DC) (1,253) in Murray Lands SD were the next least populated LGAs. The most populous LGA in South Australia was Onkaparinga (C) (in the Adelaide SD) with 152,106 persons, or 10.0% of the state's total population.

In the 12 months ending 30 June 2002 the largest population increases were recorded in Salisbury (C) (1,322 persons), Onkaparinga (C) (1,096), and Port Adelaide Enfield (C) (733). The Outer Adelaide SD experienced a population growth of 2.0% (2,320 persons).

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, 2001-2002

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH			FASTEST GROWTH		

Salisbury (C)	1,322	1.2	Victor Harbor (C)	326	2.9
Onkaparinga (C)	1,096	0.7	Alexandrina (DC)	494	2.7
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	733	0.7	Kangaroo Island (DC)	115	2.7
Playford (C)	727	1.1	Light (RegC)	284	2.7
Mount Barker (DC)	564	2.4	Mount Barker (DC)	564	2.4

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The number of births to women usually resident in South Australia increased from 17,439 in 2000-01 to 17,479 in 2001-02. The crude birth rate for 2001-02 remained at 11.5 births per 1,000 resident population. The area outside the Adelaide SD also recorded an increase in the number of births between 2000-01 and 2001-02, from 4,842 to 4,886, but the crude birth rate remained at 12.0.

In the Adelaide SD the highest crude birth rate in 2001-02 was recorded in Playford (C) (15.7). Outside the Adelaide SD the highest crude birth rate was in Roxby Downs (M) (21.4). The LGA with the lowest crude birth rate in 2001-02 was Victor Harbor (C) (5.7).

In 2001-02 there were 11,684 deaths of South Australians, a decrease from 11,767 deaths in 2000-01. There was also an increase in the number of deaths outside the Adelaide SD over the same period, from 3,072 in 2000-01 to 3,228 in 2001-02.

For 2001-02 the crude death rate in South Australia was 7.7 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for the area outside the Adelaide SD was similar at 8.0. A crude death rate of 13.1 deaths per 1,000 population was recorded in the Yorke SSD, while in the Far North SSD the rate was 3.7 deaths per 1,000 population.

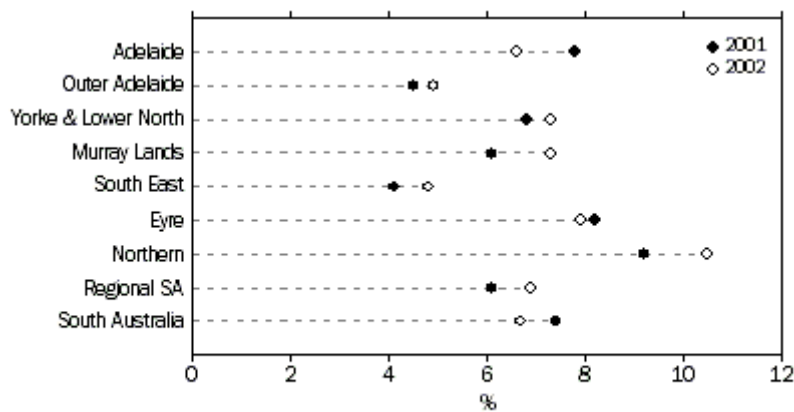
UNEMPLOYMENT

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) produces estimates of unemployment rates derived from the ABS Labour Force Survey, Estimated Resident Population and Centrelink estimates. The DEWR unemployment rate for South Australia for the June quarter 2002 was estimated to be 6.7% compared with 7.4% for the same quarter of the previous year. The unemployment rate outside the Adelaide SD was 6.9%, up from 6.1% in the corresponding period of 2001, but lower than the June quarter of 1997 (8.0%).

For the June quarter 2002, unemployment rates above 10% were evident in the West Coast SSD (12.8%), Whyalla SSD (11.3%), Pirie SSD (11.1%) and Far North SSD (11.0%). Low unemployment rates were evident in Upper South East SSD (3.0%) and Mt Lofty Ranges SSD (3.7%), with the rate in each of these regions increasing from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Unemployment rates vary within and across regions. For the June quarter 2002 Peterborough (DC) and Coober Pedy (DC) in the state's north had unemployment rates estimated at 14.5% and 14.3% respectively, while in the same region, Roxby Downs (M) had an unemployment rate estimated at 2.8%. Other LGAs to record low unemployment rates for the June quarter 2002 were Kimba (DC) (0.8%), Tatiara (DC) (1.7%) and Le Hunte (DC) (1.9%).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Statistical Divisions, June quarter 2001 and 2002



Source: DEWR, Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

INCOME

For the financial year 1999-2000, the average individual annual taxable income in South Australia was \$32,863, based on data compiled by the ATO. The average in the Adelaide SD was \$33,850, while outside the Adelaide SD the average was \$30,674. The Northern SD, with \$33,281, had an average individual taxable income higher than the state average, while in Murray Lands SD the average was \$27,968, the lowest of all SDs. In Adelaide SD, the Eastern SSD had the highest average at \$40,463.

For LGAs outside the Adelaide SD, the average annual individual taxable income ranged from \$50,297 in Roxby Downs (M) in the state's far north, to \$21,613 in Orroroo/Carrieton (DC) in the mid-north of the state.

With the exception of Roxby Downs (M), Coober Pedy (DC) (\$34,419) and Whyalla (C) (\$34,242) all the other LGAs outside the Adelaide SD had an average individual annual taxable income lower than the average for the Adelaide SD.

INCOME SUPPORT

With 26.7% of South Australia's total population, the area outside the Adelaide SD had similar proportions of persons receiving various income support assistance from the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services. Centrelink data show that at June 2002 there were 13,853 persons (27.6% of the state's total) outside the Adelaide SD receiving Newstart Allowance, 44,787 (26.2%) receiving an Age Pension and 16,411 (26.1%) receiving a Disability Support Pension.

The Northern SD, with 5.2% of South Australia's population, had 4,220 persons, or 8.4% of the state's total, receiving Newstart Allowance and 8,518 persons (5.0% of the state's total) receiving an Age Pension. The Outer Adelaide SD, with 7.7% of South Australia's population, had 2,823 persons, or 5.6% of the state's total, receiving Newstart Allowance and 12,610 persons (7.4%) receiving an Age Pension.

BUILDING APPROVALS

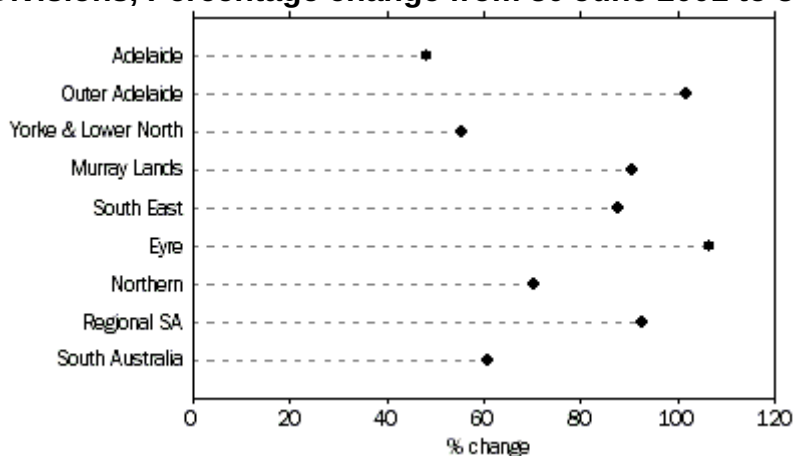
In the year ended 30 June 2002 there were 10,824 new residential dwelling units approved in South Australia. Outside the Adelaide SD there were 3,672 new residential dwelling units approved (33.9% of the state's total).

The trend of increasing numbers of new residential dwelling approvals for the state since 1996-97 resumed in 2001-02 after a reversal in 2000-01. All SDs recorded an increase in new residential approvals. The number of approvals increased by 110.7% (from 169 in 2000-01 to 356 in 2001-02) for the Eyre SD. Outer Adelaide SD also experienced a large rise in approvals, from 986 approvals in 2000-01 to 1,989 in 2001-02 (an increase of 101.7%). The value of new residential dwelling unit approvals for the area outside the Adelaide SD was \$382.0m, up from \$187.4m for the previous year.

Onkaparinga (C) (1,047) and Salisbury (C) (1,124) continued to have the greatest number of approvals for new residential dwellings in the Adelaide SD. The value of these approvals was \$109.2m and \$120.3m respectively. The LGAs outside the Adelaide SD with the greatest number of approvals of new residential dwellings were Alexandrina (DC) with 554, Mount Barker (DC) 372 and Victor Harbor (C) 249.

In contrast to the rise in the value of residential dwelling approvals between 2000-01 and 2001-02, the value of non-residential building approvals showed a decrease of \$2.8m in the Adelaide SD (from \$615.0m to \$612.2m), while all other SDs showed an increase. The Outer Adelaide SD (up \$29.4m to \$62.8m) and Murray Lands SD (up \$27.2m to \$43.4m) showed the largest increases. Overall, the value of non-residential building approvals in areas outside the Adelaide SD rose from \$102.8m to \$183.4m. Within the Adelaide SD the Northern Adelaide SSD (down \$59.6m to \$146.2m) and Southern Adelaide SSD (down \$25.4m to \$64.6m) recorded the greatest falls in the value of non-residential building approvals, while the Eastern Adelaide SSD recorded a rise (up \$89.6m to \$298.6m). The LGAs of Playford (C) and Mitcham (C) recorded decreases in the value of non-residential approvals of \$81.5m and \$20.1m respectively, while Norwood, Payneham and St Peters (C) showed an increase of \$26.0m.

**NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS,
Statistical Divisions, Percentage change from 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2002**



PROPERTY SALES

The trend of increasing numbers of residential property sales since 1996-97 in South Australia continued in 2001-02. South Australia had 40,314 sales, an increase of 10.9% on the previous year. Data record that sales outside the Adelaide SD rose 11.5% from 8,991 to 10,027. In the Adelaide SD the number of sales increased 10.7% from 27,368 in 2000-01 to 30,287 in 2001-02. All SDs in the state recorded an increase in the number of residential property sales.

Data from the Land Services Group of DAIS show the average value of residential property sales for 2001-02 in South Australia rose 16.8% (from \$142,000 to \$165,900) from the

previous year. The average outside the Adelaide SD rose 16.2% to \$116,100 compared with a 17.1% rise to \$182,400 for the Adelaide SD. Since 1996-97, the average value of residential property sales in South Australia has increased by 46.0%. The area outside the Adelaide SD has increased by 39.0%, while the Adelaide SD has increased by 48.1%.

In 2001-02 the average residential sale price in the Outer Adelaide SD of \$159,600 was over double the value of the average sale price in the Northern SD (\$70,600).

High average residential property sale prices for 2001-02 were recorded in Walkerville (M) (\$379,400) and Burnside (C) (\$299,500) while the lowest average prices were recorded in Peterborough (DC) (\$33,600) and Le Hunte (DC) (\$48,300).

AGRICULTURE

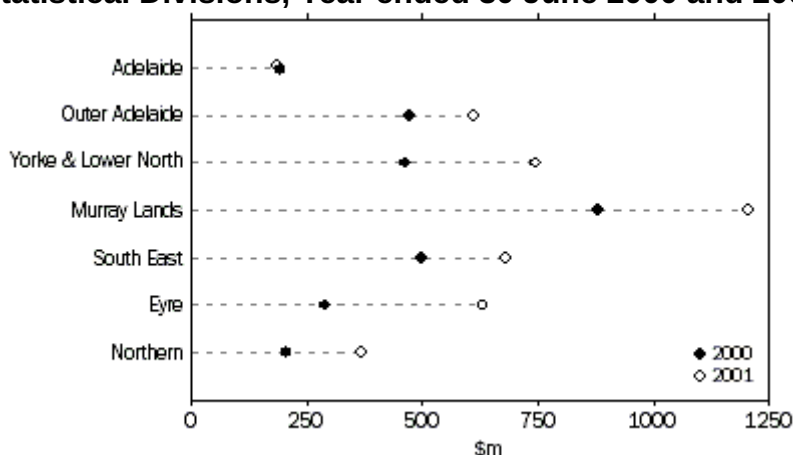
For the year ended 30 June 2001 the total value of agricultural production in South Australia was estimated to be \$4,417.4m (up 47.3% from \$2,999.7m in the previous period). The area outside the Adelaide SD accounted for \$4,232.4m or 95.8% of this total. The total value of agricultural production in the Murray Lands SD was \$1,203.1m while in the Northern SD it was \$366.5m. Each SD outside Adelaide recorded a rise in the value of agricultural production from the previous year, ranging from an increase of 116.8% for the Eyre SD to 29.7% for the Outer Adelaide SD.

LGAs with a major agricultural activity include Loxton Waikerie (DC) with a value of agricultural production in 2001 of \$364.0m, Yorke Peninsula (DC) (\$232.7m), Renmark Paringa (DC) (\$206.2m) and Tatiara (DC) (\$195.0m).

Crops accounted for 75.7% (\$3,343.6m) of the total value of the state's agricultural production. The production of crops in Loxton Waikerie (DC) accounted for 95.5% (\$347.7m) of the total value of agricultural production in this LGA; for Yorke Peninsula (DC) this proportion was 91.2% (\$212.2m), Renmark Paringa (DC) 99.6% (\$205.3m) and Tatiara (DC) 72.8% (\$141.9m).

The Coorong (DC) had production of livestock and livestock products to the value of \$78.0m, accounting for 52.1% of its total value of agricultural production. Other LGAs with significant values for production of livestock and livestock products include Naracoorte and Lucindale (DC), Wattle Range (DC) and Grant (DC) with \$72.5m, \$72.1m and \$71.2m respectively.

**TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED,
Statistical Divisions, Year ended 30 June 2000 and 2001**



LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2002 the total outlay on goods, services and land by local government in South Australia increased by \$114.9m (12.5%) to \$1,033.7m; outside the Adelaide SD there was an increase of \$47.2m (14.0%) to \$383.6m. In the area outside the Adelaide SD outlay on infrastructure accounted for 30.4% (\$116.6m), an increase over the previous year of 23.3% (\$22.0m) of the total outlay, while outlay on environmental services accounted for 11.7% (\$44.9m), an increase of 27.7% (\$6.7m). For the Adelaide SD outlay on infrastructure and environmental services in 2001-02 accounted for 16.3% (\$106.2m) and 14.2% (\$92.0m) respectively of the total outlay on goods, services and land.

In the area outside the Adelaide SD increases in the total outlay on goods, services and land between 2000-01 and 2001-02 were recorded in Outer Adelaide SD (from \$78.4m to \$98.7m, 25.9%) and Northern SD (from \$65.0m to \$75.1m, 15.5%). The Adelaide SD recorded an increase of 11.6% (from \$582.4m to \$650.1m) in the total outlay on goods, services and land from the previous year.

Rates per rateable property vary considerably across the state from \$2,250 in Adelaide (C) and \$1,073 in Tatiara (DC) to \$248 in Orroroo/Carrieton (DC). In 2001-02 the average rate per rateable property was \$778 per annum for South Australia, \$677 for the area outside the Adelaide SD and \$828 in the Adelaide SD.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

In the year ended 30 June 2001 there were 49,465 new motor vehicles registered in South Australia, an increase of 11.5% from the previous year. Of these, 9,963 or 20.1% were registered with the addresses of owners in areas outside the Adelaide SD. Between 1999-2000 and 2000-01, the number of new motor vehicle registrations increased slightly in most regions across the state. Areas outside the Adelaide SD with the largest increases of new motor vehicle registrations were Mt Barker (DC) (from 482 to 574), Whyalla (C) (from 288 to 374) and the Barossa (DC) (from 595 to 674). In the Adelaide SD, Mitcham (C) showed a significant rise in new motor vehicle registrations, from 2,557 to 3,555 (an increase of 39.0%).

About this Release

ABOUT THIS RELEASE

Brings together a range of ABS and non-ABS data that provide key economic indicators for Local Government Areas in South Australia. As well as enabling easy comparison between regions, the data are also presented as a time series providing useful information on changes over time. Included are indicators on: population, labour force, income support customers, agriculture, building approvals, property sales, local government finance, motor vehicle registrations and income. Graphs, commentary and reference maps complement the statistical data presented.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents a statistical summary of key economic and some social information for regional areas in South Australia. It brings together a wide range of existing ABS and some non-ABS data and has been designed, at a broad level, to assist users of regional statistics to understand the composition and structure of a region, to understand how a region contributes to the state's economy and to help monitor the trends in economic growth or decline. The data are presented for Local Government Areas, Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions. Included are historical as well as the latest available data, at the time of preparation, enabling comparison over time and between these regions.

2 The statistics included in this publication are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage will differ. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications that are listed in the Bibliography.

REFERENCE PERIODS

3 The data presented relate to the period 1996-1997 to 2002-2002. As the data are referenced from a wide variety of sources the reference period relating to many of the indicators differ. For simplicity only a single calendar year number has been used in row and column headings. This calendar year number refers to the latter year for those data items collected over two years. For example, data for the financial year 1999-2000 are shown under the heading '2000' while data collected for the year ended 31 March 1999 are shown under the heading '1999'.

REGIONS

4 The regions specified are Local Government Areas, Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions as defined in Statistical Geography: Volume 1-Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2002 (cat. no. 1216.0). LGAs are legally designated areas over which incorporated local governments have responsibility. Areas of the state not covered by these incorporated bodies are also included in this publication (unincorporated). Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions are defined, in broad terms, as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In South Australia SSDs consist, for the most part, of aggregations of Local Government Areas, while one or more SSDs make up an SD. The Statistical Division is the largest and most stable spatial unit. The relationship between SDs, SSDs and LGAs is shown on page 2.

5 All data presented have been calculated on Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Local Government Area boundaries current as at 30 June 2002 (i.e. 1997 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 2002). Where boundary changes have occurred or data have been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2002.

6 While care was taken in producing the concordances, they are not an official ABS product

and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of all concorded data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon the data.

7 In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area.

SELECTED DATA ITEMS

Population estimates

8 This publication contains estimates of the resident population for Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions and Local Government Areas in South Australia. The estimates are based on Census counts in census years while estimates for other years are calculated using a mathematical model. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed. For a more detailed description of the methodology refer to Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand (cat. no. 3218.0).

Births and deaths

9 Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the LGA of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered. The data refer to births registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the state's Registrar.

10 Death statistics are presented on the basis of the LGA of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered. The data refer to deaths registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the state's Registrar.

Labour force estimates

11 The labour force estimates shown are produced by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) using the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The estimates have been derived using the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits (i.e. Newstart allowance) and ABS population and labour force estimates by labour force regions. While these estimates may need to be revised from time to time, revised estimates are only produced for the previous four quarters. Hence care should be taken when interpreting data presented in a time series.

12 The estimates at the small area level are highly volatile and are not seasonally adjusted or trended. Comparisons from quarter to quarter can be misleading and may not be a true reflection of the actual labour market situation. A detailed description of the methodology used is presented in the DEWR quarterly publication Small Area Labour Markets, Australia.

Income support customers

13 The figures shown under the heading 'Income support customers' have been compiled by the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink). The social service system in Australia forms a vital part of the Government's social justice strategy. It provides income support for people who are retired, have a disability or medical condition which prevents them from working, are unemployed, have children in their care or are not in a position to provide for themselves because of special circumstances. It also

provides a framework to support access to employment for those with the ability to participate in the workforce.

14 The statistics compiled by Centrelink on their customers are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to SDs, SSDs and LGAs using geographic concordances based on estimated resident population data. Further information can be obtained in the publication Department of Family and Community Services, Income Support Customers-a statistical overview.

Building approvals

15 Statistics of building work approvals are compiled from: permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities; contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; and major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.

16 The statistics included in this publication relate to: all approved new residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more; and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

17 Excluded from the statistics are: approved alterations and additions to residential buildings; and construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, etc.).

Property sales

18 The statistics shown under this heading have been compiled from data provided by the Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS), Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General.

19 The statistics included only relate to sales for which payment was received equivalent to the full value of the property, and have been shown according to the land use categories prescribed by the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989.

Agriculture

20 The agricultural data presented have been sourced from the Agricultural Census (for the years ~~1996 and~~ 1997 and 2001) and from the Agricultural Commodity Survey (for the years 1998 to 2000). For this reason care needs to be taken when comparing Census and survey data. Prior to 2000, these statistics were collected for the years ended 31 March. Since 2000, the reference point has been 30 June. However a study of respondent data indicates that there is no significant difference in estimates arising from the change in reference period.

21 The estimates, from the Agricultural Commodity Survey (for 1998 to 2000), are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total farm population in scope in the collections, and are subject to sampling variability; that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all farms had been included. Similarly, since information is not obtained from all selected farms for Agricultural Census years, these estimates may also differ from those that would have been produced if all farms had responded. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance when not all farms have responded, i.e. when a 'sample' of responses only is obtained. There are about 2 chances in 3 that a

sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all farms had responded, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs.

22 In this publication, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. If an estimate is identified by a single asterisk (e.g. *) the RSE lies between 25% and 50%.

23 The value of agricultural commodities produced is derived by multiplying quantity data by price or unit value data. All price data is obtained from non-ABS sources such as marketing boards, wholesalers, brokers and auctioneers.

24 The data presented for 1997 to 2000 have been concorded to align with 2002 boundaries using geographic concordances based on September 1998 agricultural business location counts obtained from the ABS Business Register.

Local government finance

25 The source data from which local government finance data are derived are reported by local government authorities in accordance with accounting standards AAS27. (Note: The introduction of new local government accounting regulations in 1993-94 has resulted in a less complete allocation of overheads to infrastructure outlays.)

26 For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as: an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent; or an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the Local Government Act 1934).

Motor vehicle registrations

27 New motor vehicle registration statistics are obtained monthly from the state's motor vehicle registration authority and reflect the information recorded in registration documents. The figures shown in this publication have been derived by converting postcode information to information for LGAs, SSDs, and SDs using geographic concordances based on estimated resident population data.

28 The types of motor vehicles included in these statistics are passenger vehicles, light commercial vehicles, rigid trucks, articulated trucks, non-freight carrying trucks and buses.

Income

29 The taxable income data has been sourced from the annual Australian Taxation Office publication and CD-ROM Taxation Statistics. The statistics are compiled from individual tax return forms and are presented in aggregate form for the residential postcode address of the taxpayers. The figures shown in this publication have been derived by converting the postcode information to information for Statistical Divisions and subdivisions and LGAs using geographic concordances based on estimated resident population data.

OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

30 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Glossary

Age pension

A FaCS payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between 1 July 1995 and 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced in the FaCS publication Income Support Customers-a statistical overview.

Commercial/industrial

Sale of land used for commercial or industrial use within the meaning of the property sale Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989). (Shops and offices are included in commercial use while light industry is included in industrial use.)

Crude birth rate

The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

Crude death rate

The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year, per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

Disability support pension

A FaCS payment for people who are unable to work full time at full award wages owing to a substantial physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment, or who are permanently blind. To qualify for the Disability Support Pension a person must be aged 16 years or over and not have reached Age Pension age.

Dwelling unit

A dwelling unit is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.

Environmental services

Includes local government outlay on sanitation, garbage services, stormwater drainage, effluent drainage (waste water management), coastal protection, control of agricultural pest plants and animals, landcare and soil erosion projects, and other environmental protection measures.

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population (ERP) of an area is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate. The ERP is the official ABS population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the latest Population Census.

Individual taxable income

Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all deductions allowed under the Income Tax Assessment Act. Taxable income is the amount to which tax rates are applied. Average taxable income in an area is calculated by dividing the total taxable income by the total number of taxable taxpayers.

Infrastructure

Outlay on goods, services and land related to roadworks, bridges, footpaths, domestic water supply undertakings, electricity supply undertakings and aerodromes.

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.

Labour force participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. For the purposes of this publication the DEWR labour force estimate has been divided by the ABS estimated resident population aged 15 years and over.

Local Government Areas

Local Government Areas are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. In South Australia these include cities, municipalities, municipal councils, district councils and rural cities. Local Government Areas are made up of one or more Statistical Local Areas.

Mature age allowance

A FaCS payment that provides assistance to older, long-term unemployed people aged 60 years and over, but below the Age Pension age. Also included under this category is the mature age partner allowance, a FaCS payment to people below the Age Pension age and who are partners of people receiving the Mature Age allowance.

Newstart allowance

A FaCS payment, for working-aged persons who are unemployed, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects.

Outlay on goods, services and land

Includes current or operating expenses and capital works and purchases. Excludes depreciation, debt servicing, levies and donations paid.

Primary production property sale

Sale of land used for farming, horticulture, commercial forestry, horse keeping or intensive

animal keeping, or a dairy within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).

Rate revenue accrued

Includes general rates and special rates (including penalties), and excludes service rates (i.e. user charges for sewerage, garbage, electricity supply and water supply).

Rates per rateable property

Includes all properties, both residential and non-residential, incurring a general rate.

Residential building

Defined here as being a building consisting of one or more dwelling units.

Residential property sale

Sale of land used for a dwelling within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989).

Statistical Divisions

Statistical Divisions consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data.

Statistical Local Areas

The Statistical Local Area is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Census.

Statistical Subdivisions

Statistical Subdivisions consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas and form the intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Value of agricultural commodities produced

The value of agricultural commodities produced is the gross value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Agricultural commodity production is mainly taken from the ABS Agricultural Census or the ABS Agricultural Commodities Survey and in general the statistics relate to the season ended 31 March (prior to 2000) or 30 June (since 2000) each year.

Youth allowance

This FaCS payment was introduced by the Federal Government on 1 July 1998 to provide income support to young people who are studying, looking for work, or who are sick. Youth Allowance replaces AUSTUDY for 16 to 24 year olds, Newstart Allowance and Sickness

Allowance for under 21 year olds, and Youth Training Allowance for 16 to 17 year olds. It also replaces Family Payment for 16 to 18 year old secondary students.

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